

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 3.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1893.

TERMS-\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

W. E. Brown was at Minneapolis Saturday.

John Day was over from Minneapolis this week.

E. S. Shepard is at Duluth and Virginia this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clark were down from camp this week.

John Woodlock, of Tomahawk, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Niemi visited friends at New London over Sunday.

Chairman Cy. C. Yawkey presided at the county board meeting Monday.

C. E. Brand, of Winona, Minn., is visiting his friend G. F. Husman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Gray gave a party to a number of friends Friday evening.

Henry O'Connor, Matt Hogan and Geo. W. Mason spent the Sabbath at Milwaukee.

D. S. Johnson left for Illinois Tuesday night with a couple of Emory Fuller's horses.

F. W. Kingsbury, of Stevens Point, is in the city looking around for a location this week.

Geo. E. Wood was up from Woodboro Monday to look after his town's interests before the county board.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Barber started Tuesday for a two weeks' visit at Sheboygan among friends and relatives.

Attorney N. A. Colman was down from Eagle River Tuesday on business. He didn't talk much about Vilas county.

M. W. Lloyd is at Madison in the interest of the Land, Log & Lumber Company, fighting the bill to lower the Minoequa dam.

Mrs. LeGrand Custard and children, of Brookings, South Dakota, are in the city this week visiting her sister Mrs. B. F. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes left for Milwaukee last evening. Mr. Barnes will go to Madison where he has a case before the supreme court.

A pleasant surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schroeder last Friday night. About twenty-five enjoyed the evening thoroughly.

Mrs. Matt Stapleton, Mrs. Tim Lennon and her sisters, the Misses Sullivan, of Winneconne, are visiting at Tim Lennon's camp this week.

A. W. and E. O. Brown left for Madison Monday. They will appear before the committee-to-day in opposition to the bill to obliterate the Pelican boom.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold a cake sale at Egloff's Jewelry store on Saturday, Feb. 25, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Irvin Gray is in Chicago this week buying his new spring and summer stock of dry goods. He will put in the largest and best selected stock ever shown to the citizens of Rhinelander.

Little Frank Gleason, only son of James Gleason, died Tuesday after a short illness. He was taken with scarlet fever and was soon beyond all hope of recovery. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all in their heavy affliction.

Robert Schilling could not come here as advertised Monday evening and his place was filled by State Lecturer Harter, of the Wisconsin Grange. He had a fair-sized audience and gave an entertaining talk on "A Republic in Danger."

Pat Gleason's billiard hall is being overhauled to be turned over to the new proprietor March 1. Mr. Gleason is after the position of Indian farmer on the Lac du Flambeau reservation and will no doubt secure it if the appointment comes to this country. He is a democrat who deserves recognition from the party and his appointment would certainly be a good one.

A public test of the water works was given Monday by the fire companies, and the pressure was found to be all right. There were no hydrants which did not work and the streams thrown from each were over one hundred feet high. If the water company would run things every day, the way they do test days there would be less cause for the use of italic language around the New North office.

Dr. Hinman is visiting relatives at Needham.

W. L. Beers left for Wausau Monday evening.

C. A. Cole's residence on King street caught fire Saturday morning from a defective stove pipe. It was quickly extinguished.

Paul Browne and family left yesterday for Bolsox, Miss. They will visit at Stevens Point, Waupaca and other points en route and will be gone about six weeks.

Matt Stapleton desires to sell two of his new houses near the south side school building. They are pleasantly situated, comfortable homes, and will be sold at a fair price. Feb. 16-4

The Vivian DeMonte company drew a good audience at the New Grand Tuesday night and gave excellent satisfaction. The specialties were good and the musical numbers far above the average of such entertainments.

Union meetings will be held at the Congregational church for an indefinite period, beginning March 12. Rev. D. M. Hartsough, of Des Moines, Ia., will conduct the services. They will be under the direction of all the churches and a successful season of revivals is anticipated.

The shaving room at Brown Bros' planting mill caught fire Tuesday night from some unaccountable cause. The whistle soon brought the north side company to the scene and the fire was quickly put out. The fire bell at the downtown hose house rang an alarm but before the company could get up to the mill the fire was out.

M. F. Doyle, chairman of the town of Minoequa, has gone to Madison to oppose, with many others, the passage of the down river lumbermen's three bills. He is of course more concerned about the Minoequa dam case than any other.

"Senator" Guidaeger returned Monday after a brief stay at Madison and Milwaukee. He will not return again this winter as he received his check for leave of absence for the rest of the session. The check is a beautiful souvenir about the size of a silver quarter with the name and number neatly engraved upon it. Charlie prizes it very highly in remembrance of the old place.

To consumers of "Coal" "Coal" "Coal," there is no Lehigh (Leah) coal in Oneida county. Do not be duped. Reading coal is worth about \$7.90 or \$8.00 per ton delivered. Laclewa is worth \$8.85, when you get 200 lbs. for a ton, ACTUAL WEIGHT, not estimated in a basket. Parties buying coal from me will save twenty-five per cent. in fuel because it takes one-fourth less. Also 4 ft. and 16 in. dry wood delivered.

W. D. HARRIGAN.

Eagle River is Still With Us.

The hearing before the committee of the assembly on the Vilas county bill last Wednesday was postponed until March 1, much to the discomfiture of the Eagle River people who were there in force. They returned from Madison somewhat disappointed but are still talking as though they expected to win. There will be sufficient light given the committee to show them that there is no demand whatever for another county except by people at Eagle River who want it simply for office of pecuniary gain. Rhinelander will have a committee present on the 1st, to do her share towards the cause.

A Big Load of Logs.

The largest load reported this season was hauled at Tim Lennon's camp Monday. It contained 7,560 feet and was drawn four miles by one team. Ed. O'Donnell was the teamster. Over in Marinette county they are offering a free trip to the World's Fair to the teamster who draws the biggest load. If that offer extended to Oneida county it is safe to say that O'Donnell would stand a show for a while, as it will be sometime before anyone beats the record made Monday.

Talks With Girls.

BY AGNY BETTY.

The most important element in character is the religious. Most people will admit that; but there are many opinions as to what constitutes the religious element. It is unfortunate that so important a word as religion should not signify the same to all. But it does not. Indeed there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the meaning of that word. This variance of opinion makes the religious character of men so diverse that one becomes confused in attempting to define the term by the test of human life. The same is true when we attempt to define it from books. There is doctrine upon

doctrine, precept upon precept, creed upon creed, until in the endless controversy, one almost loses sight of his own individuality. The conflicts and controversies among Christian people are responsible for much of the prevailing religious doubt. When so many contradictory things are asserted upon infallible authority, no wonder there are agnostics.

But I didn't start out for a metaphysical discussion, although I have nearly fallen into one. I just wanted to talk with you a little about this question, because it is one on which no one can be neutral. Every one must be for or against. When a man calls himself an agnostic, or in other words says "I don't know," he belies his own intelligence. He knows by a thousand earthly and heavenly signs; by the phenomena of his own growth and development; by the innate consciousness of his own superiority, that there is a Creator, and his reason and common sense deduce from these that there is a moral government higher than human law. So a man cannot be an agnostic unless he closes his intelligence against the evidence of his senses and the deductions of his reason.

We start, then, upon the theory that on this subject you believe and know something. The question naturally arises, how much is it necessary or practicable for us to know? There are two answers. First, if we depend upon and accept revelation, we may and should know all that is explainable. Second, if we walk only by the inner light, we can know only from the teaching and leading of Reason and Conscience.

Now we can see how hard it is to settle this question by any effort of reason or judgment. But there is a formula by which the question can be settled to the satisfaction of every person who has not too exalted an opinion of his own knowledge and wisdom; and that is "do that which is right." In other words religion means right living. No need to go further than that, because knowledge, faith, love and all the virtues and beatitudes are sure to follow right living.

"What do you mean by right living?" Well, my dears, that's a fair question, and I am glad you asked it, although it is rather hard to answer, because there is such a difference of opinion on that subject. Of course there are certain lines of living that are unmistakable. These are laid down by divine and human law. We can all follow those lines. But there are multitudes of little things which trouble us more than those which are of seemingly greater significance. It is easier to obey the Decalogue than the Sermon on the Mount, because the commandments are specific and well defined, while the inimitable sermon in general, and leaves much to the judgment and conscience. Yet in that wonderful discourse the Great Teacher has given us all needful rules for right living. They are plain, but they resolve themselves into so many elements that we should be constantly on the alert lest we make mistakes. A very wicked poet wrote this very good line:

"Man's conscience is the oracle of God."

That is true if the consciences are pure and enlightened. If not, it is more likely to be the oracle of evil. And that is why we should be watchful and careful in regulating our conduct. I said there is a difference of opinion as to what constitutes right living especially in little things. On this subject some Christians are bigoted, others are perhaps too liberal. There must be a proper medium somewhere. There are Christians to-day who think that sack-cloth and ashes, self-torture, self-abasement, and self-denial of all pleasure are the necessary manifestations of religion. Such people ought to stuff cotton in their ears that they may not hear the singing of the birds. They should wear green goggles that they may not see the bright hues of the flowers. They should fasten heavy weights to their feet that there may not be the slightest suggestion of glide or pigeon wing when the orchestra starts up. They should carry with them at all times Fox's Book of Martyrs or Baxter's "Saints' Rest," as an amulet against the enticements of Scott, Dickens and Thackeray. If men were all constructed on that narrow basis what a world this would be to be sure. "Well, what do you think is the right medium in regard to these matters?" Now you have driven me into a corner. I'll try to answer the question in the next talk.

Found.

At Rhinelander a watch. Owner can have same by identifying it and paying for this ad. E. W. Kinn, Appleton, Wis.

VICIOUS RIVER LEGISLATION.

Oneida County Industries Are Attacked By the Down River Lumbermen—What They Ask For.

That the Merrill and Wausau lumbermen have a desire to obtain control of the Wisconsin river and its tributaries there can no longer be any doubt. Three bills which have been introduced into the assembly at their request, will, if they pass, not only give future control to the four men at the places named, but would also jeopardize, if not confiscate thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to people who have invested it in this county under existing laws, in good faith. The passage of the bills would not only work great financial hardship to the investors, but would be of inestimable hardship to every resident of the county by crippling some of its greatest industries.

One of the bills calls for the lowering of the water on Tomahawk Lakes two feet. The advantage to down river men who have logs in the Tomahawk river would be simply a rush of water this spring, after which they would have what they get now—the natural flow. The trifling advantage given these few greedy lumbermen who want their own way in everything regardless of how it effects others is nothing compared with the hardships it would put upon others. The Lake Louise Lumber Company, located at Tomahawk Lake, who have about \$75,000 worth of timber on the lakes could not get one stick of it to their mill by water. The Yawkey Lumber Company of Hazelhurst, would have to abandon the project of bringing 25,000,000 feet of pine to their mill through a canal. Hundreds of millions of pine would have to be transported to other than its natural sawing sites. Thousands of acres of swamp about the lakes would be drained and left pestilence breeding sloughs of no value and of no use to anyone. The village of Minoequa would be surrounded by this marshy land and all for the gratification of the hogfish disposition of a few men who care nothing for right or justice to anyone but themselves.

Another of the bills uses the Eagle water dam and other dams on the Wisconsin and its tributaries in a similar manner. It puts the river, dams and all improvements out of control of the men who built and owned them and gives them over to a commission who will run them for the benefit of parties who seek this legislation. In short, all three of the bills simply ask to have the state take the property of these dams, improvement and boom companies and then order the owners to run them as the down river men want.

The bill which aims a blow at Rhinelander is perhaps the most vicious and iniquitous of all. To have become a law would be to place burdens on the boom here that no company could stand under. It is nothing more nor less than a direct stab at the town as a lumber manufacturing point, and to give our readers an idea of what the few firms in down river cities would have the Pelican Boom Company do for them we reproduce the bill in full. It will meet with strong and vigorous opposition. Every mill firm in town has protested against its passage, and every interest affected will unite to prevent any such greedy monopolization of rights which belong to all. Following is the bill:

A bill to amend chapter 253, of the laws of 1887, entitled, "An act to amend chapter 247 of the laws of 1882 entitled, an action to authorize Edward D. Brown, Thomas W. Anderson, Anderson W. Brown and Webster E. Brown, their heirs and assigns, to build and maintain a dam, piers and booms in and across the Wisconsin river, in Lincoln county," and to require the owner or owners of said dam, piers and booms, to so locate the same as not to obstruct the navigation of said river for logs and timber.

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two, of chapter 253, of the laws of 1887, entitled, "An act to amend chapter 247, of the laws of 1882, entitled, An act to authorize Edward D. Brown, Thomas W. Anderson, Anderson W. Brown and Webster E. Brown, their heirs and assigns, to build and maintain a dam, piers and booms in and across the Wisconsin river in Lincoln county," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. Said parties, their heirs and assigns, are hereby further authorized to build, erect, keep and maintain, in connection with said dam, a system of piers and booms, in, along and across said river, in section 6, in township 36, range 9 east, and from the present dam, to the north line of township thirty-seven, north of range eight east, for the purpose of assorting, dividing, booming, holding, handling and delivering logs, timber and lumber, into any proper storage booms,

or pond created by the said works or owned or controlled by such owner or owners; provided, the said dam, piers and booms shall be located, constructed, managed and controlled, in all respects, as specified and provided for in this act, and provided the said dam, piers and booms shall be so constructed, managed, controlled and maintained as to leave a channel of sufficient width and depth in the current for the free passage of logs, timber and lumber, through, along and past said works, dam, piers and booms, at all times; and all logs, timber and lumber floating in said river and destined to any point on said river below said dam, piers and booms, shall be taken by the owner or owners of said dam, piers and booms, when and where the same reach the flowage created by the said dam and works, or the rear of, any log jam which may be caused by the stoppage of logs, timber or lumber at said works, and shall drive the same thence, at their own cost and expense with reasonable dispatch and care, through, along and past said works, dam, piers and booms. And the owner or owners of said dam, piers and booms shall be and they are hereby required, as aforesaid, to locate, construct, manage, conduct and control the upper dividing piers, booms and works at some suitable place on said river, not less than six miles above said dam, and where there shall be a sufficient current in said river to facilitate the dividing or assorting of all logs, timber and lumber floating down said river; and all boom sticks shall be of sufficient size and kind of timber to carry or float all workmen necessary, at any and at all points for the proper and efficient management, operation and control of said dam, piers, booms and works, without sinking below the surface of the water of said river and such boom sticks shall be at least twelve inches in diameter at the small or topend; and at the aforementioned upper dividing or assorting works there shall be constructed, arranged, managed, operated and maintained at least ten dividing gaps, and the owner or owners of the said dam, piers and booms shall also at their own cost and expense employ and keep a sufficient number of workmen to manage and operate the said system of piers, booms and works at all points in a proper and efficient manner, and with reasonable skill and dispatch, and all piers and booms shall be so located and constructed as to retain and hold all logs, timber and lumber destined for that place, and not further down said river than said works, and shall be thus located and constructed in such manner and of such strength as to prevent such logs from being driven back by wind or otherwise against or upon the down river channel above specified where they might interfere with or retard the continuous dividing, assorting and passing of down river logs, timber and lumber as aforesaid. And the owner or owners of the said dam, piers and booms shall be liable to the owner or owners of all logs, timber and lumber, which shall be delayed by reason of any non-compliance with any of the provisions of this act, for any and all loss, injury or damages occasioned by such delay. And the owner or owners of said dam, piers and booms are required as aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this act in locating and constructing said dam, piers and booms, and the said upper dividing or assorting works, so as to be ready for the navigation of said river for logs, timber and lumber the present year, and not later than the first day of April, A. D. 1893. And it is hereby further provided, as aforesaid that the owner or owners of the said dam at their own expense shall construct, maintain and operate as herein specified suitable gates in said dam, of sufficient width and depth, for the purpose of flooding said river below said dam with the water held thereby so as to facilitate and aid in the running of logs, timber and lumber down said river and said gates shall be opened by the said owner or owners thereof as aforesaid, whenever it shall be necessary for that purpose, without any charge or expense to the owner or owners or person or persons in charge of any logs, timber or lumber so running or destined to be run on said river, below as aforesaid, but the height of water in the pond created by said dam shall not, for the purpose aforesaid, be required to be drawn down lower than to a point two feet above the dead head in said dam as it now exists. And on and before the first day in March in each year (and on or before the first day of April in the year 1893) the owner or owners of the said dam, piers and booms shall select one person, the governor of the state of Wisconsin shall select another person, and the two so selected shall, within ten days after receiving notice of such selection select a third person, and in case of any failure to so select as aforesaid, the governor, on application of any person or corporation interested and upon previous notice in writing of not less than six days to said owner or owners, shall fill the place of the persons not yet selected, by the appointment of proper persons and the three persons so selected shall have the authority and are hereby directed to have the management and control of the said dam and works in case of any dispute or disagreement as to the time or times, or duration of the opening or closing of said gates or of the management, operation or control of said works, and said persons shall be and act as umpires and commissioners for such purpose, and they or a majority of them, shall decide and determine when and how long said gates shall be opened or closed for flooding purposes and for the purposes aforesaid may take and have full power and control necessary

but in no case shall the owner or owners of said dam, piers or booms be entitled to compensation for the use of the water, dam, piers, booms or works for the purpose of such flooding as herein contemplated nor for the use of said dam, piers, booms or works for such purposes nor for the operation and management thereof for such purposes. And the provisions of this act shall apply to the dam as the same is now located and constructed as well as to any dam which may be hereafter constructed, under any act or acts thereafter, at the place herein referred to.

SECTION 2. The legislature may at any time amend, alter or repeal this act. And any and all acts (or parts of acts) now in force so far as the same may be inconsistent or conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Spafford & Cole.



Our Remnant Counters show that a half-price will sell good at any season of the year. Yet they hold a few nice things in short lengths.

Hamburgs,

Dress Goods,

Ribbons, Etc.

Together with about 100 pairs of Ladies Fine Shoes, not out of style but out of sizes all

NEW NORTH.

FAIRFIELDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session.

In the Senate on the 11th the fortifications bill and the bill to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling railroad companies to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes were passed... In the house a resolution to limit the time for debate on the pension appropriation bill was defeated.

As it appears to the Senate on the 13th the sundry civil bill carries a total appropriation of \$40,356,114, an increase of \$21,151 upon the bill as it passed the house. The New Mexico statehood bill was referred to consideration. The bill intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal was discussed. In the house the conference report on the fortification appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill was passed regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

The Nicaragua canal bill and the sundry civil appropriations bill were discussed in the Senate on the 14th, and the house bill incorporating the American university at Washington was passed... In the house Mr. Flock (O.) introduced a resolution permitting the world's fair gates to be opened on Sunday after 12 o'clock meridian. The invalid pension bill was considered, but no action was taken.

In the Senate on the 15th the diplomatic and consular and the military academy appropriations bills were reported and a favorable report was made appropriating \$1,024,000 for the world's fair. In executive session the president's message favoring the annexation of Hawaii was considered... In the house the Senate bill giving Gen. Doubleday's widow \$50 a month pension was passed and the pension appropriation bill was further discussed.

On the 16th the session of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment involving the continuance of the office of supervisor of elections gave rise to a long and heated political discussion... In the house the pension appropriation bill was further considered, and proposed amendments relative to the transfer of the pension bureau to the war department, to restore upon the basis of ability to earn a living, to the limitation of persons receiving an income of less than \$600, and to soldiers' widows who were overruled. During the debate a personal collision between Turpin, of Alabama, and Whigham, of Indiana, was prevented by friends.

DOMESTIC.

The town of Lyons, O., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

SEVEN Italian laborers were arrested at West Pittston, Pa., for working in streets on Sunday.

A JOINT RESOLUTION was introduced in the Ohio legislature to procure apparatus by which the voting may be done and rolls called made by electricity, as is now done in the French chamber of deputies.

TWO NEGROES were murdered by unknown persons at Palestine, Tex.

Mrs. THOMAS O'DODEN, aged 81 years, wife of an old pioneer of Alliance, O., was fatally burned by her clothing taking fire from a grate, and her aged husband, who witnessed the scene, was so prostrated with grief that he would probably die.

The will of the late James G. Blaine was filed for probate at Augusta, Me. It gives practically his entire estate to his wife in fee simple.

MICHIGAN is the only state in the winter wheat belt where the ground is covered with snow as well as ice. There are no reports of damage of any kind.

AUGUSTUS GONZALES, a convicted wife murderer, hanged himself in the Beeville (Tex.) jail.

THREE negro children who were burned to death at Kansas City, Mo., were buried in one casket.

THREE Chinese arrested while passing through Philadelphia were said to have been landed in this country by Spanish smugglers.

MISS KIMBLER and Adams, lumbermen, were crushed to death by a falling tree in Lake county, Tenn.

CHARLES RODGERS and a man named Canfield were killed near El Paso, Tex., by men who were attempting to recover stock the pair had stolen.

THE UNITED STATES ship Constellation arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., after a cruise of 12,800 miles in ninety-four days in the interests of the Columbian exposition.

A CASE of cholera was reported at Gorton, Conn., which must have been contracted by germs in the wall paper from a patient who died in the room thirty years ago. The patient who is now sick removed the paper a short time ago.

A MILLERS' trust was organized at Duluth, Minn., which includes nearly every firm in the business from North Dakota and Duluth to the east.

IN THE UNITED STATES the visible supply of grain on the 14th was: Wheat, 20,994,000 bushels; corn, 14,152,000 bushels; oats, 5,822,000 bushels; rye, 198,000 bushels; barley, 2,080,000 bushels.

THE Wegman business building at Fort Smith, Ark., was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

SUNG M. DUCOTTE was supposed to have died at the home of her uncle, Mr. Shipman, near Augusta, Wis., but while on the way to the cemetery a voice was heard in the coffin, the cover was removed and the young woman found to be regaining consciousness.

A PASSENGER train on the South Atlantic & Ohio railroad plunged 100 feet down an embankment at Watters Mountain Town, and Engineer Allen was killed and several passengers were injured.

A BOX containing Mrs. P. D. Mooney and Miss Mary McSweeney was upset at Lima, O., and both women were fatally hurt.

TWO CHILDREN of James Freeman were burned to death in his home at Hartville, Mo., and the father was severely hurt.

A. A. BARTLETT and George Snook, of Akron, O., were drowned off Britain Island, Gulf of Mexico. They were on their way in a steam launch to join their families who were in Florida.

NATURAL gas has been discovered at Brinkley, Tenn.

THE Masonic grand lodge of Kansas will build a home for indigent Masons' orphans.

JUDGE WILLIAM LYNDSTAD has been elected from Kentucky to succeed J. G. Carlisle in the United States senate.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, one of the best-known men in Pittsburgh, Pa., and his wife died within four hours of each other. Both took sick the same day and both lay on the same bed until claimed by death.

MANY rivers and creeks were out of their banks in central Illinois, and railroad and wagon bridges were swept away and roads rendered impassable.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the quarantine bill, officially known as "an act granting additional quarantine power and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service."

AT Topeka, Kan., the republican house, barred out by armed populists from the hall of representatives, took forcible possession, the doors being battered down with a sledghammer. Gov. Lewelling had called out the militia and Speaker Douglas for the republicans had issued an appeal for aid to resist "anarchy and revolution." Troops were hurrying to the capital to reinforce both warring parties.

A PASSENGER train on the Great Northern road jumped the track near Devils Lake, N. D., and Robert Cairns and Henry Dubruijn were killed and thirteen others were injured, two fatally.

BARNETT JARRETT, of Celina, O., whipped a pony and the pony kicked the life out of Mr. Jarrett.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in northwestern Nebraska, southern South Dakota and eastern Wyoming.

THE will of Flora Payne Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, of New York, leaves over \$300,000 to Mr. Whitney.

J. O. DENNIS, aged 70, Bertram Dennis, his son, aged 8, and J. T. Johnson were instantly killed and James McFee was fatally injured and twenty-five others were seriously hurt by the wrecking of an electric car in Portland, Ore.

AN explosion of coal gas in a mine at Cedar, Ia., resulted in the death of Joseph Gallagher and the severe injury of twenty-four other men.

THE National Newspaper Publishers' association commenced its seventh annual convention in New York.

ABOUT fifty of the democratic editors of Michigan met at Grand Rapids and organized the Democratic Press association, with A. McMillan, of Bay City, as president.

BUCKSTAFF'S vitrified paving brick works were burned at Lincoln, Neb. The plant was valued at \$200,000.

SCHNEIDER QUILLAN and John Ewing, railroad laborers, fought with pistols over a girl near Catlettsburg, Ky., and both were killed.

IT was reported in New York that Edwin Booth proposed to return to the stage in the fall for a farewell tour. It was said that he would act for ten weeks and then retire permanently.

REV. H. M. BUSWELL, leader of the Christian science faith healers, was indicted by a grand jury at Beatrice, Neb., for illegally practicing the art of healing.

THE funeral of the late Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, took place in Louisville, Ky., and the remains were interred at Calvary Hill cemetery.

THE republicans seem to have won the battle at Topeka, Kan., Gov. Lewelling having given them possession of the legislative hall, withdrawing the militia and sending the populists to another room. The deputy marshals were also withdrawn. This action of the governor was to afford a temporary settlement of the difficulty or until the courts could decide it.

JOE DONOGHUE, the amateur champion skater, was defeated in a five-mile race at Red Bank, N. J., by John S. Johnson, of Minneapolis. Johnson's time was 18 minutes and 4 seconds.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation creating the Sierra forest reserve, comprising 6,000 square miles in the counties of Mercer, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, California.

THE sulphite pulp mill, owned by the Richards Paper company, in South Gardiner, Me., was burned, the loss being \$200,000; insurance, \$180,000.

WILLIAM MCCOY, a negro who murdered his mistress, Molly McGruder, in Kansas City, on the night of April 6, 1891, was hanged at Lexington, Mo.

IN A riot between teamsters and laborers at Mark Center, O., over immigration some fifty took part, and it was reported that several were killed and others were seriously injured.

DAVID CANWAY, aged 76, died from starvation in the cellar of an old house at Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE Indiana house of representatives voted down a bill providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 to be expended in entertaining visitors at the grand army encampment to be held in Indianapolis next September.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DR. NOVAK GREEN, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., aged 75 years.

MISS MARY SHRETS, residing on a large farm near Dayton, O., celebrated her 100th birthday last anniversary.

CAPT. LEVI ALLEN, the oldest resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and the master of the first steam vessel that ever navigated Lake Erie, died in that city, aged 90 years.

MRS. BETSY CROSSZER, aged 100 years, died at her home at Battle Creek, Mich., of general debility. She had been a resident of that city since 1858.

JUDGE JOHN SCHOLZER, for the last twenty years a member of the supreme court of Illinois, died at his home in Marshall of peritonitis, aged 59 years.

THE Wegman business building at Fort Smith, Ark., was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

SUNG M. DUCOTTE was supposed to have died at the home of her uncle, Mr. Shipman, near Augusta, Wis., but while on the way to the cemetery a voice was heard in the coffin, the cover was removed and the young woman found to be regaining consciousness.

A PASSENGER train on the South Atlantic & Ohio railroad plunged 100 feet down an embankment at Watters Mountain Town, and Engineer Allen was killed and several passengers were injured.

A BOX containing Mrs. P. D. Mooney and Miss Mary McSweeney was upset at Lima, O., and both women were fatally hurt.

TWO CHILDREN of James Freeman were burned to death in his home at Hartville, Mo., and the father was severely hurt.

A. A. BARTLETT and George Snook, of Akron, O., were drowned off Britain Island, Gulf of Mexico. They were on their way in a steam launch to join their families who were in Florida.

NATURAL gas has been discovered at Brinkley, Tenn.

THE Masonic grand lodge of Kansas will build a home for indigent Masons' orphans.

JUDGE WILLIAM LYNDSTAD has been elected from Kentucky to succeed J. G. Carlisle in the United States senate.

THEODORE G. ELLIOTT, the venerable anti-slavery agitator, died in Georgetown, Mass., aged 81 years. Mr. Elliott assisted in forming the second total abstinence society in the United States.

SOLONOS MILLER, aged 83 years, the oldest member of the Richmond (Ky.) bar, and in former days one of its brightest lights, died at his home in that city.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY celebrated her 73rd birthday at her home in Rochester, N. Y.

MR. CLEVELAND announced the name of the fifth member of his cabinet. It is that of Hoke Smith, of Georgia, for secretary of the interior.

GEN. ABRAHAM DALY, aged 88, the oldest survivor of the war of 1812 with England, was found dead by neighbors in a cottage in Williamsburg, N. Y., where he had a room.

MISS ELIZABETH APPLEMAN, familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy," who celebrated her 101st birthday December 11, died at her home in Middletown, Md.

FOREIGN.

THE Allan line steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow January 27 for New York, returned to Greenock after losing twelve of her crew and passengers in a heavy storm.

DR. KEMPTON, a special health officer of the United States, stated in Berlin after a tour of inspection that he was convinced that the present year would witness a fierce outbreak of cholera and that the plague would sweep the whole of Europe.

IN SWITZERLAND four skaters were drowned in Lake Rudolfzell, near Reichenau, and three were drowned in the Lake of Morat.

GOV. FLORES, of the Mexican state of Durango, believes that he has discovered the famous mountain of gold, the legend of which is a household story in Mexico.

IN THE British house of commons Mr. Gladstone spoke at length upon the Irish home-rule bill.

THE Tehuantepec railroad across the Mexican isthmus is nearly completed. The road will be nearly 250 miles long and will connect the east and west coasts.

SIR CHARLES WATSON, chosen mayor of Bristol, England, six times, dropped dead while addressing the Bristol municipal council.

THE island of Samothraki in the Aegean sea, in Greece, was shaken by an earthquake, and all the buildings on the island were destroyed. Many lives were lost.

HEAVY rains have caused high floods in the Transvaal. The Limpopo river overflowed its banks and swept away a bridge at Pretoria and many lives were lost.

A FIRE in the county lunatic asylum in Belfast, Ireland, caused a panic among the inmates and twelve were probably fatally injured.

THE bark Catalina, owned at Bremen, was wrecked off the Noll of Galway, Ireland, and the captain and seven of the crew drowned.

DURING a carnival dance at Deutsche Poreg, Hungary, a cry of fire caused a panic and seventeen persons were burned to death and twelve others were lost.

FRANK E. TRAINOR, deputy United States consul general to Mexico, and formerly of Williamsport, Pa., died in the City of Mexico.

ADVICE from China say that this has been an unusually severe winter there. In Canton alone 700 beggars died in jail from exposure to the cold.

LATER.

THE canal at Middleborough, Ky., the 15th, overflowed its banks, inundating the lower part of the town. About 60 families were compelled to move out.

HUGH O'DONNELL, the leader of the Homestead strike, was acquitted of the charge of murder the 18th.

THE Wyoming legislature adjourned the 18th, failing to elect a United States senator.

A snow storm the 18th blockaded the streets of New York.

TWO trains collided on the Midland railroad near Bath, Colo., the 18th. Both engines and five passenger coaches were wrecked. Engineer McCammon, Fireman McIntyre and Brakeman Bowersack were instantly killed.

THE Minnesota State Agricultural society having decided to hold no fair this year, the directors of the Minneapolis exposition have concluded to combine some of the best features of the fair with the interest of the acquisition of all fairs it is believed that the article should be inserted so as to show that the provisional government and the United States can deal fairly with weaker parties. The assumption of the Hawaiian debt by this country is a necessary consequence of annexation, but the cession of the crown lands and of all public property is an offset to this liability.

THE governor's compromise was made, it is understood, because he desired to be saved the humiliation of being forced to accept the proposition made by the beleaguered garrison. The situation briefly was that the republican members were defended by 1,000 deputy sheriffs, 300 of its own officers, and besides had the sympathy of the national guards brought here by the governor.

The governor had out of his army only two loyal companies of the national guard upon whom he could depend and the five companies of provisionals, making a total not exceeding 300 men. There was the conviction in addition, when away from his legal advisers, that the legal status of the two houses would be decided against him. Gov. Lewelling yielded.

MANY and varied complications will arise out of the disputes between the populists and republicans as to which is the legally organized and constituted body. The latest developments were announced Friday night. Brig. Gen. Bettler stated that Col. J. W. F. Hughes will be court marshaled. The court-martial proceedings will be based upon the refusal of Col. Hughes to obey the instructions of the governor to eject the republican members of the lower branch of the legislature from representatives' hall. It is not unlikely that other court-martial proceedings against other officers for refusal to report to Topeka for duty upon the instructions of the governor will be initiated.

THE DAILY NEWS says: "If the Senate rejects Mr. Harrison's treaty the well-wishers of the republic abroad will regard it as having escaped a serious danger. Americans have advantages to gain which would counterbalance the perils of complications involved in the spread of the republic beyond the 49th parallel."

THE DAILY CHRONICLE says: "If the Senate rejects Mr. Harrison's treaty the well-w

NEW NORTH.

BRINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

BRINELANDER - WISCONSIN

THE BALLAD OF DEAD KINGS.

Where are the tyrants and the lord?
They have been cast in death and bone;
That led them forth, a hostile horde,
With clashing shields and trumpets blown?

Where is the king of high renown
Who captured Babylon's water ways?

And drove Belshazzar from his throne?

Where are the kings of ancient days?

Where is the king, all scribes record,
Who, conquering all countries known,
Wept that his devastating sword
Could waste no regions not his own?

And where are they in centuries gone,
The kings Chaidean, whose earned gaze
Watched stars that on their graves have
Shone?

Where are the kings of ancient days?

Where the emperors who when Rome roared
Over the gladiator o'erthrown
Tamed up their thumbs with a laughing word?

And failed to hear his dying groan?

Where is the man whose fame alone
Made monarchs listening to his praise,
Blanch at the name Napoleon?

Where are the kings of ancient days?

Envoy.
Prince, the soul of death is now
That shall destroy your innocent race,
And naught shall tell save crumbling stone
Where are the kings of ancient days?

—Albert R. Haven, in Judge.

STEALING A POLICEMAN.

By S. BARRY GOULD.

(Copyright, 1892,
by the Author.)

RUTLAND is the smallest county in England; it is eighteen miles long, and its

extreme breadth is fifteen. The consequence of this contracted area is that whatever happens in one corner of the county is noised over every part of it, and that the affairs of every person in the county are intimately known to every other.

In one of the fifty parishes, which shall not be named, because to name it is unessential, lived a youth called Joseph Samuel Wardley. He was the son of a blacksmith, was an able-bodied, fine-looking fellow, broad-shouldered, broad-breasted, with light red hair, and eyes that seemed to have fallen into the copper when his mother was washing, and to have had the color boiled out of them, so pale were they.

Joseph Samuel Wardley was—of virtue consists in a series of negatives—a most exemplary character. He didn't swear, he didn't drink, he didn't squabble with his fellow-men. If, however, virtue consists of positives, then it would be hard to say that Joseph Samuel Wardley was distinguished for his virtue; for, as a matter of fact it would be hard to say what Joseph Samuel Wardley did that was good. He was slow in his movements, slow in taking in ideas, slower in making use of them when he had received them into his brain.

He had worked with his father the forge, but his father feared that he would never make a blacksmith, as he tired the horses out and made them restive before he had shod all their four feet. Then Joseph Samuel was sent to work on a farm, but he was so slow at the plow that the farmers would not retain him in their service.

It was said that Joseph Samuel was always asleep. This was not exactly true. Joseph Samuel was so drowsy and indolent over his work by day that he was never sufficiently exhausted by his efforts to enjoy a sound sleep at night. He was half asleep by day, he was half awake by night. There is nothing so conducive to all-forgetting sleep as the exercise of the full energies by day. Joseph Samuel did not put forth even one-half of his energies by day. The other half remained to disturb the tranquillity of the night; consequently he was a light sleeper, and sometimes it was as doubtful

straight, as he said, one of the tiles in his roof that was out of place and let the water through. That the coincidence was noticed, and was a matter of discussion, never occurred to the blacksmith. The last time he brought in his bill to the squire it was for a sum of five-and-twenty pounds and some odd shillings. No sooner had he received the money than it was remarked a tile was again loose in his roof.

One night that Joseph Samuel lay awake, unable by any means to induce sleep—such as by counting sheep going through a gap in the hedge, repeating his catechism, listening to the snores of his parents in an adjoining room—he thought he heard a sound on the tiles, as if some one was engaged repairing the roof. He got out of bed, peered through the window and saw by the light of a crescent moon that a ladder was set against the house, and that a pair of legs were visible on the ladder.

As Joseph Samuel was inclined for activity all night, and was prompt then in his resolutions, which was not the case by day, he stole downstairs on tiptoe, and opened the back door softly.

He was in his robe de nuit. That did not matter. The air was cool but not frosty, and no rain was falling. He was at the back of the house—the opposite side to that at which the ladder was set up, and where he had observed the legs. He knew where his father kept a ladder. He went barefooted to the spot, removed the ladder planted at the back of the house, climbed up it without causing the smallest noise, and succeeded in making his way cautiously up the tiles till he reached the ridge of his father's roof. Holding to the ridge tiles, he heaved himself up by both hands breast high above the ridge-piece.

Then he saw what was being done on the farther side.

Two men were there. One was on a ladder and held another by the ankles who had scrambled onto the roof. The latter was lifting the after tile and feeling under each, obviously expecting to find and carry off the farrier's store of savings.

Joseph Samuel Wardley did not hesitate for a moment what to do. With perfect presence of mind and great energy as well as courage, he said: "Ho!"

The robbers were staggered. They looked up, saw a semi-white figure rising above the roof, glowering at them. Their nerve gave way. He who was on the ladder let go the ankles of the man on the roof; the latter slid down, and fell on the man with his feet on the ladder rungs; and both were precipitated to the bottom.

Joseph Samuel now aroused the house, and the burglars were arrested. One had dislocated his hip, and the other had concussion of the brain, his head having fallen on a brick. Had the brick been a little harder, it is believed it would have broken his head; as it was, the burglar's head broke the brick—split it into three pieces.

The two men were delivered over to the police, and were brought before the magistrates at the petty sessions, who consigned them to be tried at the quarter sessions for attempted burglary.

When the trial came on, the plea put in for the two men was that they had been bird-nesting, and evidence was produced that they had been seen going up trees.

Nothing had been taken. The house had not been broken into, so that some difficulty was entertained as to the nature of their offense, and the amount of punishment to be awarded if found guilty. Finally, they were found guilty of an attempt at bird-nesting with felonious intent, and were ordered nine months' imprisonment with hard labor.

This incident determined the mind of the blacksmith as to the proper avocation for his son. Joseph Samuel must become a policeman. A "bobby" has to be about at night, and that was precisely what Joseph was calculated for, as he could not sleep at night.

He was so able-bodied, was such a fine figure of a man, that he was at once accepted and put in the force. He assumed the not unipresque uniform of a county policeman, and believed that he had found his true occupation.

He was finally planted at a place on the opposite side of the little county. Of course, the fame of his exploit had preceded him. He was looked up to as a man of the greatest ability, energy and resolution, and it was concluded that with him in the parish everything was safe.

It was conjectured, rather than known, that the fear of Joseph Samuel had fallen on all the miscreants in the county of Rutland. It was high time that man of an superior order of intelligence should be engaged in the force, for a number of robberies had been committed of late on the graziers of Rutlandshire. The low land, readily overflowed, serves for the rearing of young cattle till they are fit to kill, when they are sent in great numbers to the London market. There had been theft of calves and young bullocks. Sometimes the live beasts had been carried off, rapidly dispatched and dismissed to London before the day broke. Some graziers had lost severely. It was not possible to say where the next robbery would take place; consequently all were equally anxious and uneasy.

A small farmer was one evening on his way to the nearest town. He had the carcass of a young bullock to dispose of. His ground was overflowed, and as he could no longer feed his bullock he killed it, and was taking the carcass to London when, passing through Bassettine—the village at which Joseph Samuel was quartered—he disposed of it to the village butcher, who at once removed the dead meat and paid the man for it.

The farmer had something to do in the town besides selling the carcass, so he proceeded on his way, but drew up at a little tavern, where he was fond of having his glass. He unharnessed his horse, ran the light cart under cover and entered the public house. The man was addicted to drink; he had swerved to mount a ladder to put money in his pocket; he met there with

some chums; and the end was that he resolved to make a night of it.

A spirit of perversity rules the destinies of men. As long as Joseph Samuel was obliged to be awake by day, he could not sleep at night; but now that he was a policeman, and had to make his excursions by night, he felt sleepy when the dark set in, and some nights was hardly able to keep his eyes open. It was so on this evening. He was coming along the road, beside which stood the public house into which the farmer had gone. He was so weary, so heavy in his eyes, that he resolved on having just a wink of sleep to freshen him before he proceeded on his beat. Accordingly, he entered the shed attached to the tavern, and, finding a light cart, crept into it, stretched himself on the straw in the bottom, and in a moment was fast asleep. He slept so soundly that he did not stir, did not snore.

Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed before two men stole into the cart shed. One had a slight limp. The other had a lump at the back of his head.

"You're sure of it?" asked the latter of these men.

"Certain. He killed his bullock this morning. He's drinking in the house." "Shall we get out his cob, harness it and drive away with cart and carcass?"

"The stable door is locked. I think we'd best draw the cart ourselves. It's light, and we shall get to the station by daybreak."

The two men drew forth the cart.

"It's heavy," said the limping man.

"It's the bullock; it's a prime beast, I can tell you."

The two fellows drew the cart into the road, put themselves in the shafts and started, running as hard as they could, drawing the cart along with them. The night was dark, the movement was conducive to sleep, and



HEAD AND SHOULDERS RISING OVER THE SPLASH-BOARD.

Joseph Samuel slept on peacefully, and dreamed of home.

A little after midnight. "I say, Tummas," said the shaft horse, "I'm tremendous hungry. What do you say—shall we halt, cut a slice out of the carcass and have a cutlet each?"

"I wouldn't risk it," said the leader. "The fire might betray us; we couldn't eat raw cutlet—we ain't savages."

"Well, cut along, Tummas."

And away cantered the thieves with the cart and carcass. Toward dawn they neared the station.

Both were becoming fatigued.

"I say, 'Tummas,'" said the shaft horse, "I'm so ravenous hungry I could eat the whole bullock."

"And I'm so thirsty," said the leader. "I could drink his blood."

"Hark!"

Both halted and loosed back. The gray dawn was breaking. Behind them heard shouts and the sound of a horse's hoofs approaching at a gallop.

But they saw something that still more greatly disconcerted them—a head and shoulders rising over the splash-board of the cart, and heard: "Bo!"

The men let go the shafts—they ran as fast as they could in their then condition of exhaustion.

Swifly along the road came the farmer, galloping, swearing as he galloped in pursuit of his lost cart.

Rutland is a small county; so small that the story of how Joseph Samuel, the policeman, was run away with by thieves flew all over it, and it had reached his native village before the arrival of Joseph Samuel himself, who was dismissed from the force.

Joseph Samuel has returned to the village. He blows there for his father at the present day.

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EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Some Powerful Reasons Why They Should Be Secret.

Phase of a Popular Question That Is Not as Well Understood as It Should Be.—A Few Interesting Reminiscences.

[Special Washington Letter.]

There is manifestly an increasing tendency on the part of some of the younger members of the United States senate to abolish the custom of holding executive sessions in secret. A few of the older senators, bowing to the will of their people, have recently been advocating open executive sessions; so that the advocates of this new system are growing continually more aggressive in the advancement of their ideas.

I cannot confess to entertaining any great degree of respect for the older senators who favor this scheme. It is their duty, out of their wisdom and experience, to teach the people and enlighten them, rather than bringingly before a sentiment which they know is wrong. For the younger senators who advocate open executive sessions no man cherishes resentment. They will know more and be wiser when they are older. Some of them deem it wise, smart, and an assertion of their "independence" to violate all precedents, trample upon the sense of propriety of their elders, pose and parade before the galleries; just as we always have seen new members of the house exhibit themselves. Such men, otherwise talented and learned, cannot be expected to be wise and dignified. They have already, within the past two years, lowered public respect in the national capital for the hitherto most respected legislative body in the world.

It is not to be wondered at that such men want to play the iconoclastic act in every particular. The bull in the china shop attracted a great deal of attention while he was smashing his way through valuable property, but not even Eli Perkins or Joe Mulholland has undertaken to convince anybody that the bull received any applause or encores for his performance.

Executive sessions of the senate should always be held in secret, and the senators should all of them have respect for their colleagues even if they have not sufficient self-respect to refrain from talking and telling to outsiders what was said and done behind closed doors. Treaties with foreign countries and discussions concerning strained relations with any foreign power, even our new iconoclasts concede, should not be made public. They realize that, for the general welfare, it would not be wise to give publicity to such discussions, particularly when the people are stirred to intense feeling over any international occurrence, such as the Valparaiso incident of the last year. But these recent acquisitions to the senate affect to believe that the consideration of presidential nominations to public office should be considered and debated in open sessions of the senate. In other words, they will think that the United States senate should be degraded into a common arena for political dog-fighting or cooking mains. That would be the result. One example will probably suffice to demonstrate the folly of open executive sessions.

Nearly six years ago there was contemplated a change in the postmastership of Terre Haute, Ind. That is a presidential office of the first class, and it is a valuable appointment. Of course there were several candidates for the position, and the papers in the case of each candidate were pouring into the post office department daily for months, before the case was finally decided. Four card boxes, such as merchants use for packing a dozen shirts, were used



THE OLD MAN FROM THE NORTHWEST.

by the clerk in charge of the case in order to successfully file the papers concerning the various candidates for the Terre Haute postmastership. Those boxes contained papers which, if read in the United States senate, would have created a commotion not only in Terre Haute, but throughout the entire country. You have no idea what candidates for office say of their rivals, and what they put in writing. After President Cleveland had examined all of the papers in that case he selected a man for the postmastership, and sent his nomination to the senate for confirmation. Now if that matter had been considered in open session of the senate it would have been necessary to have read all of the papers, in order that each senator might know all about the case, in order to vote intelligently upon the nomination. The reading of the papers would have made them a part of the public records of the senate, and they would have been printed in the Congressional Record, together with the remarks of senators concerning them. There would have been something to pay in Terre Haute, and some of those candidates for the position would have been scalp bunting.

Another instance (and I could give a score or more from memory) was the case of the postmastership at Kankakee, Ill. There were papers in that case which would have provoked much talk if they had become public. If that case had been considered in open session of the senate there would have been trouble in Kankakee, and probably in the surrounding country. It would have been monstrous to have nulla pro causa causa in the senate's record with regard to Kankakee case.

Viewing the matter from the point of view of one who has handled thousands of executive documents, and knowing the necessity of keeping each candidate's papers separate and secret, it seems to me that nothing could be more foolish and unreasonable than the proposition that the executive sessions of the senate should be held with open doors. Moreover, if the president and his administration were to do their duty by the people the senate would be refused access to the papers in appointment cases, and those papers should never be sent to the senate for consideration in open session. When a candidate for office writes to the president or to one of his cabinet ministers he writes in confidence. He does not write for the purpose of having his letter given to the public, either through newspaper reporters or through the Congressional Record. The president and his cabinet ministers are in duty and common courtesy bound to hold such communications in confidence. Again and again have I had candidates for office come to my desk, when in a

trouble in Kankakee, and prayably in the surrounding country. It would have been monstrous to have nulla pro causa causa in the senate's record with regard to Kankakee case.

Hickory-nut Stick Candy: Take a pound of sugar, a pint of water and the white of an egg; mix and let stand half an hour, then boil five minutes; skin and boil until thick; take from the fire, mix in a pound of hickory-nut meats, pour in a buttered dish; when cool break off in flat sticks, and when cold break apart.—Ohio Farmer.

Apple Foam: Pare and core six common-sized apples, steam them soft and cool. Beat the whites of three eggs and one cup of sugar with the apples nearly an hour till as light as possible, stir into the yolks one-half cup of scalding milk. Put the foam in a dish and pour the custard on it.—Farmer's Voice.

Apple Charlotte: Line a buttered loaf tin with thin slices of home-made bread; dip the edges of the bread in white of egg and fill the space with a smooth apple sauce seasoned with lemon rind and nutmeg, or cinnamon; cover the top with strips of bread; put a small quantity of butter on top, and bake one hour

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S UPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Clothing, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc

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Our Annual Clearing sale of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Will Begin Tuesday, Jan. 3.

We will offer a Large Assortment of Muslin Underwear. These Goods are Made to Order and are the Same Make and Superior Quality that we have offered at previous sales, better than the other grades of Underwear offered at these sales throughout the country and better in quality and finish than can be made at home and much lower in price.

Our Great Annual

LINEN · SALE

Will also Commence on Tuesday, Jan. 3,

When we will offer a very large assortment of Linen Damask Table Cloths in all qualities and sizes, with 5x8 and 3x4 Napkins to match.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Giant Sleigh M'fg Co.

Manufacturers of

Wagons and Sleighs

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

W. S. JEWELL, ~

SOLE AGENT.



Hallet &
Davis,
Arion &
Hale
Pianos.

Kimball
New
Scale
Pianos.
Organs.

Kimball and Great Western Organs - The Finest Made.

As a FIRST-CLASS Piano

The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

For Catalogues and Prices Call on or Address

W. S. JEWELL, Agent,
Rhineland, Wisconsin.

The New Town of Woodboro.

The county board met Monday evening to set off the town of Woodboro. The application, petition, etc., were all handed in to the board, and a couple of hours parley the town was voted set off, embracing all the town of Pelican west of the center of Range 8. When it came to passing the resolution there was a hitch, as it did not call for the same territory as the board had voted. An adjournment was taken until morning when it was decided to postpone action two weeks, in order to have the matters of town indebtedness and settlements fully decided upon before the new town organization takes effect.

A Great Seed Establishment-\$1,100 For Early Tomatoes.

We are in receipt of a Seed Catalogue for 1893, published by F. B. Mills, Seedsman, Rose Hill, N. Y. Mr. Mills has a very novel idea in getting up his catalogue. It is very plain, and his idea is to give his customers a very large amount for their money.

With every order amounting to \$1.00 or more he allows the customer to select 50 cents' worth in packets free, their own choice, thus you see everyone gets \$1.50 for their \$1.00.

Among the many premiums offered for Cabbage, Onions, Potatoes and Peasies, we might mention the early tomatoes. \$500 is offered to any person growing a ripe one in 75 days or less from day seed is sown, also \$400 to person growing a ripe Tomato in least number of days from day seed is sown, \$125 for next and \$75 for next.

He offers one of the finest lines of vegetable and flower seeds that can be found and prices are very reasonable.

He offers \$1,500 to club raisers for largest club order and largest number of customers secured by any one person.

Last year he paid Mrs. T. B. Young Rock City, Ill., \$500 for largest order. His catalogue is very interesting and no one who plants seeds can afford to be without it. It gives a birdseye view of his establishment together with interior views of his seed houses showing how the work is carried on and photographs of persons who have won prizes.

His seeds are becoming known everywhere for their excellent quality and Mr. Mills guarantees to please all his customers. After looking this catalogue all through we would advise our readers to write for one of once for it is free to any one applying and try some of his seeds this spring.

The strongest recommendation that any article can have is the endorsement of the mothers of the town. When the mothers recommend it you may know that that article has more than ordinary merit. Here is what the Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen says editorially of an article sold in their town: "From personal experience we can say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has broken up bad colds for our children. We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without it in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter Co. Drug Store.

F. W. McIntyre was in town Tuesday performing a very pleasant duty. He was helping take some territory from Pelican.

Notice For Publication.
United States Land Office
Wausau, Wis., Feb. 11, '93
Now, therefore, given that in compliance with the provisions of section 67 of Congress of June 3, 1878, amended Aug. 4, 1884, entitled "An act for the sale of public lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Article Sixty-eighth of which is filed in this office his sworn affidavit No. 12, for the purchase of Lot 1, Section 19, Township No. 33, Range No. 20, and Lot 1 and the S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 Section 20, in township No. 33, Range No. 20, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office, Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 13th day of May, 1893.

He names us witnesses: Michael Ryan, Timothy Lenon, Eugene Eastin and A. W. Brown, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

And all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office or before said 5th day of May 1893.

E. B. SANDELL,
Register.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

John L. Clare, plaintiff.

Henry E. Holcomb, et al., Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of

and pursuant to an order of foreclosure

rendered in the aforesaid circuit court

on the 27th day of February, 1891, for the sum of two hundred fifty-six dollars and eighteen cents, damages and costs, I shall on the third day of March, 1893, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the office of Circuit Court Clerk, in the village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and subject to public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said judgment of foreclosure and sale as follows:

Lot number five (5) of block number six (6)

of the first addition to the village of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, when property, I shall so sell an affidavit for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, together

with costs of sale.

Dated January 19, 1893.

EDWARD BRAZELL,
Sheriff Oneida Co.

Jan. 19-7w-mar 2

EDWARD BRAZELL,
Sheriff Oneida Co.

EDWARD BRAZELL,
Sheriff

HEREAFTER.

When all life's storms are still,
And all life's noises into calm have passed,
When rest and quiet come to us at last,
What matters good or ill?

What matters love or hate?
Calm hands are folded o'er a quiet breast,
The weary head is pillow'd in sweet rest,
And sorrow comes too late!

What matters wealth or fame?
The narrow grain is all that earth can give;
The deathless soul in other worlds shall live
And man forget our name.

What matters aught of earth?
The passing pictures of a shadowed dream,
The changing eddies of a turbid stream,
Sure these are nothing worth.

Why, then, despair, my friend?
One thou loves has but found at last
Sweet peace and calm and rest when toil is
past.
And death is not the end!
—Munro Quinn, in N. Y. Independent.

DUALLA WAS A HERO.

Only a Somali Boy, But He Had
Nerve and Courage.

Henry M. Stanley Tells How He Saved a
Steel Barge from Perishing in the
Great Cataract of Kintamo on
the Congo River.

While proceeding to Zanzibar in February, 1879, in the chartered steamer "Albion," writes Henry M. Stanley, the celebrated African explorer, in Pall Mall Budget, we stopped at Aden to take in coal. Presently a bright Somali youth, who had paddled his own canoe, swung himself aboard our ship, and after making fast his little craft with a lanyard accosted me with: "Want a boy, sir?"

"No."
"Me good boy, sir. Do anything."
"No, thank you."

"I hear you go to Africa and want men. I been to America, been 'fore the mast, been cookin', been butler in Brooklyn with Mr. Hines. I'd like to go with you, sir."

"Why, you are quite a prodigy! How old are you?"

"Seventeen, sir."

I now examined him more closely. He was a tall, shapely, comely, intelligent young man, with curly silk hair, and a look of "quite ready for anything" about him.

"Well, what wages do you want?"
"Anything you like to give, sir. Dol-
lar, two dollar, three-dollar a month. You find out yourself by what I worth. If I'm no good, no money."

"Why, you are extraordinary. I'll give you ten shillings a month, and we shall see afterward. Eh?"

"Aw-right, sir."

And upon those terms Dualla, the Somali boy, entered my service. For several months I did not pay much heed to him. There had been no occasion for any exhibition of superior ability or courage.

One day new rifles were served to company No. 1. They were taught how to manipulate them and how to disconnect their parts. Finally a target was set up at point blank range and a prize was offered to the best shot, and in order to show the Zanzibaris what good shooting was, five European officers were requested to step forward and exhibit their skill. But, to my shame, not one white man hit the target.

Duala was called upon. Steadfast as an arrow he stood a second and fired, plugging the target near the center.

At Stanley Pool an officer requested the loan of our new steel barge that he might proceed up river and visit his friends at the next station.

The steel boat pulled twelve oars, and completely equipped and launched on the Upper Congo had cost us about eight hundred pounds. It was lent with an injunction that on its return he should draw her carefully on the beach out of harm's way and padlock her chain. The lieutenant faithfully promised, went up the river, and, on coming back, reported himself and assured me of the security of the boat.

The next morning the boat was needed for a special service. But no one knew what had become of her.

The lieutenant was questioned, and it was discovered that he had given orders for securing the boat, but had not waited to see his orders carried out. The crew, it then transpired, had simply rowed her ashore, and each man had sprung out and gone to his own mess. It was then obvious to all of us that the surge from the Great cataract, which was but two miles below, had entered the cove, lifted the boat clear off the strand, and receding towards the terrible vortex had borne her away with all her equipments aboard.

Though it appeared hopeless that we should ever hear of the boat again, four several triplets of messengers were dispatched in as many directions across the country to warn the natives down the river and offer rewards for her recovery, and I set off with Dualla and another towards the Great cataract of Kintamo, over the hill of Leopoldville.

On reaching the summit overlooking the cataract, Stretch, one of the young attendants, with his sharp eyes detected the boat about midstream stranded on a reef, the lower part of which seemed to hang over the edge of the roaring cataract. With my glass could see her like a tiny speck compared to the mile-wide river. Above the reef the massive Congo was treacherously placid, but, we, who had so often crossed it two miles above the station within view of the gulf, had often occasion to dread its terrible velocity, and below the reef it was all a scene of remorseless fury—a constant series of tossing waves and spray-covered crests, and here and there veritable towers which were so soon formed that they seemed to be swung bodily into the air to be followed by others. The eye was fascinated by the wild picture of tremendous strength and impetuous rage which the Great cataract furnished at this view of it. One could gaze at it for hours for its suggestion of ceaseless passion, power, and its awful malignancy, while its

hoarse roar is in fit volume and accompaniment to the watery horror.

I sat down and studied the river above the reef. From our side the boat was quite seven hundred yards and about one thousand yards from the opposite bank. The low rock on which it lay was probably fifty yards in width, and rose about a foot above the water, and by one of those surges caused by the vicinity of the cataract and shifting currents the boat had doubtless been swayed aside and had rested on what appeared to be the beginning of a groove or channel. Various plans were vaguely formed for saving it, but were dismissed owing to the imminent danger. A foot rise in the river would also sweep the boat over the reef into certain destruction.

We returned to the station. At our beach were a paddle steamer and a canoe. We set a mark by driving a peg at the water line and resolved to wait and see whether the river rose or fell.

Twenty hours later the river had subsided six inches. I went back to the hill of Leopoldville. The boat was higher out of the water, the reef was larger, and extended further up the river in a low gray tongue of rock. That was one great comfort.

On the third day the river had subsided several inches more; the reef was still larger. Dualla was by my side, and looking at the river I conceived a plan which I audibly revealed, saying that, "if I were younger and had not so many responsibilities on me, I could save her. I would have liked such a job. But when I have that could be trusted for such a delicate task as this? and if a single life were lost I should never forgive myself. Yet if I had a man who could remember instructions, and obey them to the letter, that boat would be in our care in a short time."

"Can I do it, sir?" asked Dualla, as though I had been addressing him.

"You, sir! I was thinking of a daring young officer who could learn his lesson by heart and act accordingly. What could you do?"

"I could try, sir."

"No doubt you could try, my boy; but it wants a head as well as a bold heart here."

"Well, sir, I do not see myself how anybody could get to that boat. I think she is already lost, for she is only five yards from the cataract, and long before we could get to the reef we should be over the falls, as the current flows like a flying arrow. But how do you think, sir, anyone could get there?"

"Well, the thing is easy, provided one was sure of his crew. I would take that new coil of manilla rope which is in our store-room, and which is three hundred yards long, and I would tie one end of it to our steamer anchor. I would then choose the best canoe-men in the camp, man our canoe at the beach, strike out boldly for the center of the river from our cove, and when I saw that the boat and reef were directly below me I would steer straight toward them. When about two hundred and fifty yards above the reef I would then drop my anchor, and pay out the hawser half its length. The other half, after making fast at the bow of the canoe, I would pay out along the length of the canoe, make fast at the stern, and then the best man should swim down to the boat with the other end of the rope, and make it fast to the ring bolt at the boat's bow. Then the rest of the crew would float down by the rope to the reef, and all hands, after putting an oar under her bow, would roll the boat up bit by bit over the reef until she was afloat. All the crew, except the steersman, would then haul themselves hand over hand to the canoe, and when all were aboard would haul the boat abreast of the canoe. Then I would transfer all the crew, except the steersman, into the boat, and, pulling up boat and canoe until the anchor was near astern, seat everybody in his place with every oar out ready; then, at a word, lift the anchor into the boat, and away we would fly for this shore, and we should fetch up well above the cataract. Do you see? What do you think of that, Dualla?"

"O, I can do that perfectly," cried Dualla.

"Nonsense, my lad; you would forget every word I said and then I should lose you, for no boat can live in that cataract."

"No, sir; I feel I can do it; and, if you leave it to me, it will be done."

"Very well, then; but take your time and think of it. Take all day and think of it."

The next morning, while I was taking my bath, I heard a great shout in the station, and, looking out of the window, I saw the Zanzibaris rushing frantically to the beach. They were shortly after seen marching in procession to my house with Dualla hoisted high, and seated like a hero on their shoulders. At the door I met them, and, gravely taking off my cap, said: "Good-morning, Mr. Dualla." Dualla leaped smartly to the ground, and, saluting, said: "The boat is at the beach, sir."

"Thank you, Dualla; there are three checks for you for twenty-five pounds each. One is from Lieut. —, who was the cause of the great danger you have been put to; the second is on behalf of the international association for saving their property; the third is from myself, for your bravery."

Duala performed many other brilliant feats, but after six years' service with me on the Congo he had four hundred pounds in Bank of England stock and a complete kit. He subsequently took service with Capt. James in his expedition through Somaliland, and later was employed by Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, of the E. & A. company in East Africa at a salary of fifteen pounds per month. He is the same Dualla who is mentioned often and so creditably in Capt. Legard's dispatches as having assisted him so loyally and so cleverly in his negotiations with the Bismarckians of Uganda.

"Please give me a nickel to buy a dinner with," said the tattooed little boy. "I am so hungry." "What can you get for five cents?" asked the old lady, giving him the money. "Pie-sam," said he, with a grateful smile.

—Harper's Bazaar.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

"The Thieves' Kitchen," immortalized by Dickens in "Oliver Twiss," and situated in Laystall street, near the new Clerkenwell road and Rosebery avenue, in London, has lately been destroyed, and two buildings are being erected on the site of the old house next to the "Red Lion," the resort of Bill Sykes, Nancy, Fagin and their associates.

The Riviera in the south of France is especially devoted to floriculture, and each city has its own special product. Nice raises fifty thousand pounds of violets and great quantities of orange-blossoms. Cannes is famous for its roses, tuberoses and jessamines, and Grasse also supplies a large number of orange-blossoms. Over a million pounds of orange-blossoms are annually gathered on the Riviera, many of them being used in carnival week.

There was an excess of 10,000 deaths over births in France during 1891. There has been an almost uninterrupted decrease in the number of births each year since 1881, and the prevention of an actual decline in the total population is attributed to the influx of immigrants. There were 265,000 marriages in 1891, the greatest number since 1884, and 5,752 divorces were granted during the year. The figures are from the official returns just issued.

There has been a large increase in the number of divorces granted in Scotland in late years. Between 1864 and 1874 the average number was thirty-five a year, which increased to fifty-nine between 1874 and 1880. Last year 127 divorce decrees were granted there, as against 109 in 1891 and eighty-nine in 1890. Of last year's decrees sixty-eight were obtained by husbands and fifty-nine by wives. Infidelity was the ground for considerably more than half.

It is proposed in England to copy the American patriotic practice of honoring the national flag in the public schools. The Earl of Merton asked the London school board the other week to put patriotism on the list of subjects, and offered to subscribe £50 for the purchase of union jacks to be hung in the board schools and honored, say once a month, by some formal ceremony. The board will consider the proposition. In speaking of the matter the newspapers generally refer to the precedent offered in our tractee here.

ST. MICHAEL OF ABYSSINIA.

Strange Ceremonies with Which He Is Honored by the Ethiopians.

An interesting account is given by a correspondent of *Le Temps* of Paris of the celebration of St. Michael's day in Abyssinia. St. Michael is the patron saint of the empire, and according to the people and their traditions, written on parchment and stored in the archives, St. Michael was an Abyssinian general. He is pictured on a fiery steed, holding in his hand a smoking gun. Other pictures represent him in battle; a terrible encounter, in which the enemy bites the dust. An inscription beneath records this particular engagement.

"Our calendar," says the correspondent, "merely mentioning him as an ordinary saint, it was difficult to believe that the Ethiopians had come to celebrate this day as a national festival if we had not met in our morning walk a procession of peasants, tramps, cripples, beggars and lepers before the doors of the Church of the Saviour (Medani Allelu). Here there was a generous bestowal of alms, yet all insufficient to those whose appetites had been sharpened by long fasting.

All these scarambling beings, holding out a hand, screaming, struggling, rolling in the dust in their eagerness to obtain an extra ration. The pancakes, which represent Abyssinian bread, were snatched and devoured upon the instant. A distribution of blows from the baton more abundant even than that of the bread, for the police are not at all sparing in this regard,

the miserable lot howling under the blows which fell upon their bare heads. After the distribution of the bread and the blows of the cudgel the ground, like that of a battle, was strown with rags, while blood flowed by this time from the bruised limbs of these unfortunate. This stormy fray was the signal for the commencement of the festivities, all in honor of St. Michael.

At intervals the missionary cries out,

the traveler writes and the charitable agitate, but the poor little children never benefit. For them there remains always the same ruthless bending of bones, the same agonizing application of tight ligatures, the same long months of bitter pain and unavailing tears. Perhaps, he suggests, it is to this singular contrast between general refinement and cultivation of the Chinese, on the one hand, and this callous cruelty on the other, that we must attribute the periodical appearance of the appalling custom.

Some people say that though the foot is ultimately deformed, though the woman is indeed condemned to be little better than a cripple, yet the process is not so painful after all. The bones are soft, they say, in early youth; the sinews supple. Twisting, cramping, and wrenching are operations that may be performed without much suffering on baby feet, whereas adults would be maimed by the torture. To this the writer replies:

"Let no one talk of the yielding character of young bones or the pliability of baby sinews. We have witnessed with our own eyes to cases of a little girl undergoing the torturing process. Such agonizing wails never before fell on our ears. They were the shrieks of a child absolutely wild with suffering. When the ligatures were loosened and the shocking succession of breathless screams ended in long-drawn wails of exhaustion and misery, the listener turned almost sick with horror and sympathy. Yet a mother was the deliberate torturer of the poor baby, and a father callously listened to its heartbroken cries."

"Think that this fiendish barbarity is practiced daily and hourly throughout the length and breadth of a land containing three hundred million inhabitants. Not alone are the tender bodies of the poor little girls ruthlessly racked and tortured, but the parental sentiment of humanity—the love of parents for their children—is perpetually outraged. Such unnatural cruelty could be tolerated only in the presence of the worst kind of demoralization.

The lower clergy wear upon the head a high turban of white muslin. They hold in the hand a rattle and the inevitable crucifix. The priests of high rank are of Dalmatia, the most exalted (alas) wear a habit resembling that of the Roman priests. A dignitary—his forehead adorned with a golden tiara—whose robe is much like that of European women, wears the tabot, the sacred wood of the high altar, the ark of the Jews. Immense parasols of red and

purple, bordered and tufted with gold,

are used above this processional, dominating the multicolored silk umbrellas of the priests. Two banners, resembling those carried in our processions, record the valiant deeds of the illustrious St. Michael.

While the high priests range themselves along the wall of the Ghanya Biet, waving their fans toward the tabot, the lower clergy begin a series of grotesque dances, which appear anything but religious. Another fusillade is fired while the women give vent to strange cries which sound like the whistle of a locomotive, but which, among these natives, are an indication of enthusiastic delight. Then begins a slow Abyssinian chant, ringing nasal, and barbaric, accompanied by a noise of rattles, while the dance of the priests continues more rhythmic and animated. These contortions, executed with smiles, are supplemented by the clapping of hands with the effect of castanets. Finally the dance becomes more rapid, and we take part in a veritable quadrille in which there is nothing edifying to Europeans accustomed to the grave ceremonies of their country. This marks the end of the ceremony. The trumpets of "Aida" resound once more, the Ethiopian colors are hoisted above the Ghanya Biet, and the guns discharge another volley, dangerous to the eyes of the passersby; the women recommence their cries of distress, and the procession, priests, banners, litters, parasols, umbrellas, escorting the tabot, enters the Ghanya Biet, followed by the kaleidoscopic crowd.

Truly, this barbaric exhibition lacked nothing of the theatrical. The blazing tropical sun overhead reminded one of an enormous calcium light, while the square of the Paras Magala was a moving mass of color. It was the first festival of any gayety at which I had been present, the Feast of the Passover and others which followed having been interrupted by the visitation of the epidemic. Throughout Abyssinia religious festivals take on a profane accompaniment of fantastic whirls and military evolutions. It is impossible to describe all that I have witnessed, and I regret to add that the spectacle, so essentially picturesque, inspired in the beholder nothing of religious sentiment or solemnity. —Chicago Tribune.

Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

"THAT will do for the present," says the young man remonstrating when he paid for a box of cheap candy for his sweetheart's birthday gift.—Philadelphia Record.

Worn Out Every Day

With hard work, business anxiety, mental application, exposure, close confinement at the desk or in the room, thousands who fail to recuperate their waning strength "give in" before their time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the finest, most thorough recuperator of failing vigor, the surest protector against the host of ailments which travel in the wake of declining strength. Indigestion, malaria, rheumatic, nervous, liver and bowel trouble give in to the Bitters.

WHEN marriage introduces her to the wash tub, woman has a right to call it a labor union.—Puck.

THERE are a large number of hygienic physicians who claim to be the result of a transgression of Nature's law. The proprietors of Garfield Tea are both physicians, and have devoted years to teaching the people how to avoid sickness by following Nature's laws. They give away with every package of Garfield Tea a little book which they claim will enable all persons, if its directions are followed, to avoid sickness of all kinds, and to have no need for Garfield Tea or any other medicine.

A new kind of flannel is called "tramp flannel." It shrinks from washing.—Young's Statesman.

STUDENTS, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen, and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true idea about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

WOMEN are not cruel to dumb animals. No woman will willfully step on a mouse.—Richmond Recorder.

A ROSE OF THE MIRE. An Illustrated Story. By LILLIAN A. NORTH.

SOME QUEER TRADES. By CHARLES ROBINSON.

THE DAY. By M. CHAPMAN.

Also, THE NEWSPAPER WOMAN'S STORY. By E. G. JORDAN.

HOPE DEFERRED. An Illustrated Story. By LILLIAN A. NORTH.

FOR SALE OF THE MIRE. An Illustrated Story. By KATE JORDAN.

THE ROSE OF THE DAY. By M. CHAPMAN.

Also poems, essays, stories, etc., by favorite authors.

WISCONSIN. LEGISLATURE.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15.—In the senate yesterday bills were introduced authorizing circuit courts to proceed with public business upon certain legal holidays, regulating weights and measures, preventing the practice of garnishment and the transferring of claims for the purpose of depriving debtors of their rights, and repealing the laws compelling boom companies to make reports.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—In the senate yesterday a joint resolution was introduced favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and urging representatives in congress to use their influence thereto. Senator Murphy introduced a bill authorizing the governor to appoint a board of commissioners to be known as the commissioners for the uniformity of legislation in the United States.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.—The senate yesterday passed bills regulating caucuses and conventions, aiming for better control of the primaries in Milwaukee county, and prohibiting the employment of bodies of armed men not authorized under law to act in that capacity. The assembly bill creating the county of Iron was concurred in.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—The senate yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee on reforestation and reforms, to which shall be referred all appropriation bills before final passage. Mr. Woodworth presented a bill calling for the appropriation of nearly \$700,000 to different state institutions.

ASSEMBLY.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15.—Joseph Feiz was confirmed yesterday in his right to a seat in the assembly from Keweenaw county and the contest of Anton Leuehamp was dismissed. The bills introduced include the following: Requiring persons practicing medicine in the state to have a diploma from a recognized standard medical college; appropriating \$100,000 for a school for feeble-minded, idiotic and epileptic persons; punishing persons interfering with telegraph or telephone lines in this state; repealing the law requiring boom companies to pay a license; requiring street railway companies to pay a license of 6 per cent of their gross earnings in the municipality in which they operate; requiring waterworks companies to pay 3 per cent of their gross earnings to the municipality.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Baxter yesterday in the assembly favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States and urging representatives in congress to use their influence thereto. Among the bills introduced were the following: Prohibiting the use of cigarettes; providing for the teaching of physical culture in all the schools of the state, and forbidding the existence of secret military organizations. The committee on privileges and elections returned two reports on the contested election case of Peter J. Rademacher against Theodore Prenchow from the Tenth Milwaukee district. The majority report recommended that the seat be given to Rademacher (dem.). The republicans dissent, and the matter will probably be argued on the floor.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.—Mr. Prenchow (rep.), of the Tenth Milwaukee district, was seated from his seat in the assembly yesterday and Peter J. Rademacher (dem.) was seated. A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was voted down—49 to 43. Messrs. Dieckman and Schwefel, democrats, asked to be excused, and upon being informed that they could not vote with the republicans. The majority report was adopted by 49 to 43. Mr. McGahan presented a petition asking for the passage of a law compelling the payment of wages in cash, and Mr. Lefevre offered one for laws authorizing a legal labor day. The senate resolution fixing February 23 as the date for the exclusion of new business was concurred in.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—Bills were introduced in the assembly yesterday exempting from taxation real estate owned by agricultural societies; defining the liability of railroad companies for damages to employees; abolishing the office of county superintendent of schools, and providing for a system of district inspectors under charge of a state board. A bill which eliminates from the law giving state aid to agricultural societies that clause prohibiting the sale of liquor upon the grounds of such associations was ordered to third reading. The bill requiring owners of dogs to place upon the animals tags bearing the name of the owner was laid on the table by a vote of 47 to 23.

WILL ENFORCE THE LAW.

Preparations at San Francisco to Arrest and Return to China All Celestials Who Have Not Complied with the Requirements of the Geary Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Collector Quinn, of this port, is preparing his dragnet to scoop in about 20,000 Chinese on the 6th of next May, when the Geary exclusion act provides that those coolies who have not been registered shall be shipped back to China. The Chinese by that date will have been given a year in which to have their photographs taken and be registered. Of the 50,000 in this city, Oakland and other places in Collector Quinn's district just sixty-one have registered. If they were all to decide to register at once not one-tenth could be accommodated in the interval. The collector, however, has made all plans for the biggest round-up of Chinese on that May morning that this country has ever seen. By hiding a large force he will arrest simultaneously several thousand Chinese. Those found without passports will be bundled into express wagons, with their baggage, and taken to the wharf. There four tugs will convey them to Goat island, in the bay, directly opposite San Francisco and 3 miles away. There temporary buildings will shelter them until they can be shipped on the China steamers.

MILLION FOR THE FAIR.

The Senate Agrees to the Appropriation of Over \$1,000,000 Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The senate has agreed to give the Columbian exposition all the money asked for by the exposition and recommended by the senate appropriations committee. The sum total is \$1,019,065.

The senate committee on the quadricentennial celebration decided to report favorably the amendment to the sundry civil bill suggested by Charles C. Bonney, of Chicago, appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of reporting, translating and preparing for publication the proceedings of the various congresses and conferences that will assemble at Chicago under direction of the world's auxiliary congress.

RUSSIAN female convicts in Siberia are in future, if a proposal made by the ministry of justice to the imperial council is ratified, to be exempted from flogging and wearing leg irons. Restrictions in diet and solitary confinement are to be substituted.

A new scheme for the extermination of rabbits is being tried in Australia. Cartridges containing poisons gas are put in the burrows; the holes are closed, and the rabbits are killed by the poison in the smoke, not by suffocation.

A new scheme for the extermination of rabbits is being tried in Australia. Cartridges containing poisons gas are put in the burrows; the holes are closed, and the rabbits are killed by the poison in the smoke, not by suffocation.

PITH AND POINT.

New Point in Treasury Cases.

Great interest is evinced by the bar of the entire state in the motion which has been made by Attorney Felker for a rehearing of the action known as case No. 1, against Philetus Sawyer et al. The point at interest is as to whether interest can be collected from Mr. Harshaw upon the interest on the state moneys received by him during his term as state treasurer from the time he vacated that office, January 1, 1891, or from the time the judgment in the circuit court was rendered, February 23, 1892.

Wisconsinkeepers.

At the annual convention in Madison of the Wisconsinkeepers' association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Hatch, of Ithaca; first vice president, F. Wilcox of Manitowoc; second vice president, Jacob Huffman, of Monroe; recording secretary, H. Lothrop, of Brownstown; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. W. Vance, of Madison.

WILL Address the Senate.

The president of the state senate submitted a communication from the lieutenant-governor stating the desire of Col. French to deliver a lecture before the senate on the world's fair. On motion of Mr. Pratt Col. French was invited to address the senate in the senate chamber on Thursday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock. The motion was carried unanimously.

Two Years Each.

Leroy Moyer and Edward Isaac, recently brought to Prescott from Memphis, Tenn., on a requisition from the governor of this state, charging them with highway robbery, went before County Judge Hancock and pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of two years each in the state prison at Waupun.

To Preserve Wisconsin Forests.

An organization to be known as the Wisconsin State Forestry association has been started by some of the influential citizens of the state. The avowed object is to introduce and push legislation looking to the preservation of the state timber lands, which are being squandered in a shameful way.

The News Condensed.

Tom Thompson, a young Scandinavian, was accidentally killed at McLaren's camp near Hayward.

M. N. Harstad, of Beloit, sues Simon Larson for alienating his wife's affections and causing her insanity.

Paul Blackman, of West Superior, has been appointed superintendent of the bureau of collections of the world's fair.

Fred D. Timerson, Western union manager at West Superior, has fled, and is said to be over \$1,200 short in his accounts.

L. M. Powers, the Ashland bigamist, has been sentenced to two years at hard labor at Waupun.

E. F. Hopkins, of Minneapolis, has been appointed secretary of the West Superior chamber of commerce, vice Charles White, resigned.

A Boston syndicate has purchased the Milwaukee gas works and will take possession March 1. The consideration is \$2,500,000.

William Sanderson, well known in milling circles all over the country and a wealthy citizen of Milwaukee, died suddenly of heart disease.

Two daughters of Eugene Wiegmann, of La Crosse, one aged 23 and the other 16, died within a few hours of each other of typhoid fever.

Lymon H. Powell, of Madison, extension lecturer in history, and secretary of the university extension department, has resigned and will go to Philadelphia.

Dr. John A. Renggley, city physician, died in La Crosse, aged 70 years.

Fire destroyed the tannery of W. R. Kope at Wausau, together with a stock of hide and leather.

Raymond, a burglar from Hurley, was sentenced to one year at Waupun.

Senator-elect John L. Mitchell has mailed his resignation of his seat in congress to Gov. Peck.

The purifying house at the works of the Sheboygan National Gas company blew up, causing a loss of \$1,000.

Rodmaster George King, of the Omaha road from Chippewa Falls to Superior, died of kidney troubles. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Salvator Springs bottling works of J. P. C. Schmit at Green Bay were almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$4,000; covered by insurance. The fire resulted from an over-heated stove pipe.

A young woman named Susie Duodon supposedly died at the home of her uncle, Ira Shipman, near Augusta, but came to life while the coffin was being driven to Augusta.

J. Mark Hanchett, 73 years old, a resident of Chicago, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Jackson, in Janesville.

The Eau Claire Bar association by resolution has declared Judge Marshall its candidate for associate justice of the Wisconsin supreme court.

Michael Nash, of Camp Douglas, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, was killed while trying to couple a flat car.

Timothy Haley was killed by the care near the Arcado mills in Mazomanie. He was about 16 years of age and leaves a family of six children, four boys and two girls.

Fire destroyed the residence owned and occupied by Joseph Marquist at Chippewa Falls. Loss, \$800; insurance, \$400.

When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Saunder, took the wraps off their baby to have its photograph taken, after driving to Richmond, they found it dead.

At the annual meeting in Madison of the State Horticultural society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. A. Thayer; vice president, Charles Hinschberger; secretary, D. S. Hoxie; treasurer, Miss V. H. Campbell; corresponding secretary, Carl H. Potter.

Harvest will never come for the man who will not get out of bed to plow and plant.—Rain's Horn.

A thief is generally distant in his manner if he suspects an officer is after him.—Binghamton Republican.

As a rule a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's. And trouble whitens hair.—Oil City Derrick.

Promptly Answered—Lecturer—What is dearer to a man than his wife? Bachelor—"Her jewelry."—Jeweler's Weekly.

Most people do not want anybody else to think for them. What they want is somebody else to work for them.—Galveston News.

"Don't you think," the mother said, proudly, "that her playing shows a remarkable finish?" "Yes," replied the young man, absentmindedly; "but she was a long time getting to it."—Jury.

—(He has come for her in a buggy and she objects to the turnout)—"You are very particular; you put on more airs than music-box!" "Well, I don't go with a crank, anyway!"—Brooklyn Life.

Lady in furniture store to new clerk—"Where are those hand-sidewalks that you had last week?" Clerk (embarrassed)—"O—I'er—I shaved them off day afore yesterday, ma'am."

"What," she asked, "should be an artist's highest ambition?" "To paint a picture so good that the frame won't attract the most attention," replied the practical young painter.—Washington Star.

—Carl—"Mamma, did papa have to learn all the different kinds of tables in the arithmetic for feet and—" Mamma—"I think not, my son, for he always puts his on the mantel, you see."—Interior Ocean.

A Sociologist—Phil. Anthropist—"I can't give you money, but I will give you a letter to a charitable society." Onis Uppers—"No, sir; I will not use it. I am down on organized charity; it is productive of pauperism, sir."—Puck.

Young ladies who allowed leap year to go by without availing themselves of its privileges may be interested in knowing that leap year methods have been known to work quite successfully in other years.—Kansas City Journal.

A Way to Express His Gratitude.—The Clumsy Man (coming from the ballroom)—"How can I ever repay you for that delightful waltz?" She (whose train has suffered)—"Oh, don't pay me. Settle with the dressmaker."—Chicago News Record.

At the Bookstore—Customer—"But this book bears a date prior to the invention of printing." Dealer in Rare Volumes—"So much the more valuable, sir; so much the more valuable. It is proof of its antiquity. It was only after the invention of printing, you know, that the counterfeiting of old volumes was possible."—Boston Transcript.

Three travelers stopping at an inn ordered a brace of partridges for dinner. When they were served the logician of the company quietly helped himself to one and left the other for his companions. "Hold!" they cried, "that is not a proper division." "There is one for you two, and here on my plate is one for me, too. Isn't that fair?"

WAITER'S VERNACULAR.

The Expressive Vocabulary of the Chicago Artist.

"After we had been nearly everywhere to-day," said a Chicago man, "from the bottom of the Washington street tunnel to the top of the Auditorium tower, we found ourselves about noon far down on the south side, and stepped into the first restaurant we came to to get something to eat. Any surprise my friends may have felt at the general appearance of the interior of the place was nothing to what they must have felt later when I gave my order for one bowl of soup, one plain steak, Frankfort sausage, mashed potatoes, scrambled eggs and a cup of coffee, and our waiter transferred the order to the man who was dishing out the several things in the following astounding language.

"One swin, one boot, leg, one ride on the cable, mashed Murphies, a shipwreck and one muddy." My farmer friends had heard and seen many novel things while in Chicago, but this caused them as well as myself to hold our breaths. I pretended that it was a very common thing in a really swell, first-class World's fair restaurant, and quietly asked the owners of the Illinois circus lots what they would have. One of them looked at his friend and then at me, and as my outward appearance evidently satisfied him that I had a thorough knowledge of my position in a very uncertain tone of voice asked for a cup of tea, cabbage, without the corned beef, a couple of turned eggs, and some wheat cakes. Those farmers' faces turned ashen white, and I thought their hearts stopped beating when our waiter yelled:

"One light Chinaman, old Ireland without a shamrock, white wings slapped on the back and a stalk of white."

"What if you have?" said the waiter to my second friend, as the color commenced to return to his face.

"Hold," said the delegate from southern Illinois, "give me the same with the exception of the wings—and we all blinked and tried to look wise."—Chicago Post.

What Started the Coolness.

"Yes, sir," he said as he lit another cigar, "I have led an eventful life. I have climbed Mount Blanc without a guide, been shipwrecked in the middle of the Pacific ocean, swum the Ganges with a dagger in my hand to keep off the crocodiles."

"When did you get in from Baker's?" interrupted the weary looking man with his feet on the heater.—Indiana Journal.

True wealth does not consist in things that can be packed in a trunk or locked up in a vault.—Rain's Horn.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping.

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—U. S. Govt. Chemist's Report.

For finest food I can use none but Royal.—A. FORTIN, Chef, White House, for Presidents Cleveland and Arthur.

UNREASONABLE—Dime Museum Manager—"What's that infernal racket upstairs?" Assistant—"The India Rubber man fell down and broke his leg, and he's kicking because they're carrying him out on a stretcher."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MARX REPORTS—Pens and paper stationery. Cutlery very dull. Cheese firm. Butter strong, but inclined to be slippery. Hops lively and active. Gunpowder inclined to be rising.

"WHAT do you call Johnson credulous?" "Because he gets to believing his own words."—Puck.

WHAT is pillage, pap?" "It is charging a dollar for eighty cents' worth of pills, my son. It is a very lucrative business."

The "new and cry" is generally raised by the boy who has to chop up the stove wood.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The economical housemaid is an artist to a certain extent. She "draws the purse strings."—Boston Courier.

"I CAN'T see," said Jimmie, "why fish have to be cleaned. They are in bathing all the time."

WHAT is the best treatment for a sore throat?" Said a physician, "Nose drops."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WHAT is the best

THE NORTHWESTERN Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

The Price Tells.
11.21/lb 5½

J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

"The Best for the Least."

MARTIN & CO.

The Popular Cash Grocers.

Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Harness! J. H. Schroeder,
BROWN STREET,
Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

County Board Proceedings.

STATE OF WISCONSIN 1888

Oneida County, Jan. 17, 1888. I, E. P. Brennan, county clerk of said county hereby certify that I have this day apportioned the county tax and the whole amount of state taxes and charges levied upon said county, as certified by the secretary of state, among the several towns in said county, pursuant to section 1076 of the revised statutes, and also the amount necessary to be raised for the support of the common schools in each town to entitle such town to share in the state school money, and also the amount of all other special taxes or charges apportioned, ordered or required to be collected by each town with its annual taxes; and that the amount so apportioned to each of the towns in said county is as follows, viz:

Towns.	Co. tax includ ing local tax and school charges charged back by order of co board.
Eagle River	\$4239.27
Hazelhurst	821329.38
Minoqua	25568.85
Pelican	625.00
	468.28
	520.28
	175.50
	19207.12
	5634.84
	27107.60
	32759.81

The minimum amount of school tax which will entitle each town to share in the state school money is as follows:

Eagle River	\$8.00
Hazelhurst	200
Minoqua	250
Pelican	100

Dated Dec. 1, '88.

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clk.
Oneida Co., Wis.

County clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Monday, Jan. 16, '88, 7:30 o'clock a. m. County board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and the chairman—3. Absent—Supervisor McIntyre.

Minutes of the last two meetings read and approved. On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board went into committee of the whole to audit accounts. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the following accounts were audited and allowed and the chairman and clerk are hereby instructed to draw orders for same as follows:

Thos Foy witness fees.....	\$3.24
John Labby "	5.43
H Malloy "	4.84
H J Sparks "	1.32
I Tuttle "	1.08
I Tuttle "	3.24
W D Harrigan wood for co poor 1.75	
Mrs Mary Ried support " 5.00	
Mrs Mary Ried " 5.00	
George Amos " 3.00	
Nancy Dockettendorff " 62.00	
Mrs E H " 50.00	
F A Hildebrand " 15.00	
Rhine Hosp Co " 106.81	
" " 221.65	
T B McIndoe medical services 30.00	
D L Jenkinson messenger for election returns..... 4.00	
Jan McGonigal messenger for election returns..... 11.60	
Herald Pub Co pub report of canvassing board..... 95.10	
Rhine Printing Co blanks for manipulative judge..... 13.20	
Rhine Printing Co stationery for courthouse..... 25.25	
Rhine Printing Co, blanksto co Judge..... 93.0	
Rhine Printing Co, pub co board proceedings..... 170.40	
Fon Riley, labor on co highway 31.25	
L McBride, use of blankets on co highway..... 23.00	
Lon Mericle, board of prisoners 25.68	
Jno Lawson expenses to Merrill, 12.00	
H C Keith professional services..... 5.00	
J W McCormick, insurance jnl. (6.00	
Casp Faust, electric light Nov 5/2 23. 7	
Joseph Reil use railroad iron fair grounds..... 66.30	
Rhine Iron Co, labor account of fair grounds..... 1.00	
G H Clark, postage and drayage 2.59	
Rhine Water Co, water rates fire hydrant..... 20.00	
H H West Co ink forecourt house 3.50	
Morris McRae labor on " 57.40	
R W Fish typewriting for co..... 2.50	
A Stevwright inspecting co lands 54.3	
F J Plaugy & Co framing maps for co..... 3.50	
Wise Telephone Co telephone rental..... 24.00	
D E Briggs, completing report of canvassing board..... 6.00	
T B McLanoe professional services county jnl. 50.00	
E P Brennan express, freight and postage..... 30.92	
E P Brennan transcript of abstract tax sales..... 300.00	

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board adjourned to Tuesday Jan. 17, '88 at 8 o'clock a. m.

E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clk., Oneida Co., Wis.

County clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Tuesday Jan. 17, '88 8 o'clock a. m. county board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and the chairman—3. Absent—Supervisor McIntyre.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the following county officers' bonds were accepted and approved:

Frank W. Rogers, county surveyor; S. S. Miller, district attorney; E. C. Sturdevant, clerk of circuit court; Henry O'Connor, register of deeds; M. Holland, county treasurer; E. P. Brennan, county clerk.

Motion prevailed.

Resolution offered by Supervisor A. W. Brown: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that the amount of insurance hereafter carried on the court house building, furnace building, etc., be \$500 and \$150 on furniture, books and other contents and \$8.00 on the county jail. That the county clerk be authorized to secure said insurance and to draw orders to pay for the same. That said clerk be instructed to hereafter divide said in-

surance equally between the three insurance agencies in Rhinelander and that all policies hereafter renewed or written be for a term of three years.

Signed.

A. W. BROWN.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1888.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted. Motion prevailed, all members present voting aye.

Resolution offered by Supervisor A. W. Brown: Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that A. W. Brown, M. F. Doyle and C. C. Yawkey are hereby appointed a committee to look after the building of the bridge at Minoqua. Signed.

A. W. BROWN.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1888.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board proceeded to open and consider the bids for the construction of a bridge across the Kawaguesaga lake at Minoqua, Wis. The following bids were received:

Marcus Doyle, \$2297.45;

B F Smith, \$2400;

Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works \$2459;

John W. Kline, \$2495;

Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Co., \$2585;

S. M. Hewett & Co., \$2780;

A. Y. Bayne & Co., \$3150.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the bid of the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, to build a bridge across Kawaguesaga lake at Minoqua for the sum of \$2459, be and he hereby accepted; provided that same is built according to the plans and specifications on file in the county clerk's office. Motion prevailed all members present voting aye.

CONTRACT.

For building a combination and pile bridge across the Kawaguesaga lake at Minoqua, Wis.

This agreement made and concluded this 17th day of January in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Three, by and between the board of commissioners of Oneida county, Wis., parties of the first part, and Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, J. G. Wagner, proprietor, of Milwaukee, Wis., party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That the said party of the second part has agreed, and I, those present does agree with the parties of the first part for the consideration hereinbefore mentioned and contained, to furnish all the materials and labor thereon, and in a good, firm and substantial manner, and according to the plan and specification signed relative hereto to construct and erect the substructure and superstructure of a combination and pile bridge across the Kawaguesaga lake at Minoqua, Wis.

And the said party of the second part further agrees that it will complete the aforesaid bridge so as to be ready for public travel on or before March 23, next after the date hereof, provided said second party is not delayed or prevented by strikes or other interferences caused by organized labor.

And further, the parties of the first part have and do hereby agree in consideration of the foregoing stipulation and agreements by the party of the second part to pay to the said party of the second part the sum of twenty-four hundred and fifty dollars (\$2450) as follows:

Payable in cash immediately on the completion of the aforesaid work.

In testimony whereof, witness the signatures of said parties. But it is mutually agreed and understood that no settlement or payment under this contract shall become binding on said first party unless made or acknowledged by one of its agents having specific written authority to make settlement of and receive payment under this contract.

CY. C. YAWKEY,
Chairman of Co. Board.

A. W. BROWN,
Chairman Town of Pelican.

M. F. DOYLE,
Chairman Town of Minoqua.

MILWAUKEE BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS, J. G. WAGNER, Proprietor.

By H. E. WILLIAMS.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the following accounts were audited and allowed and the chairman and clerk are hereby instructed to draw orders for same as follows:

F Hallet mdse for co highway \$40.75

John G Lang support to co poor 11.7

A W Shelton support to co poor 52.62

Lon Mericle, messenger for election returns..... 27.00

J A Mercer, delivering election returns..... 5.84

M W Shafer mdse for prisoners 1.50

M W Shafer mdse for prisoners 6.75

Giant Sleigh Co hand sleigh for jnl. 8.00

Giant Sleigh Co mdse for court house 12.75

J W McCormick, committm't and warrants 0.08

Brown Bros Lum Co lumber for court house 54.60

E C Leonard, supplies for art house 4.41

H C Johnson hand sleigh for court house 4.41

E P Brownie services canvass 0.00

J W McCormick, editorial vote 4.44

Paul Brownie, municipal court fees '91 74.14

Paul Brownie municipal court fees '92 263.00

for the reason that said description of land belonged to the Wisconsin

Central R. R. and same is a part of the land grant from the United States to said Central R. R. and was exempt from taxation. Motion prevailed. On motion of Supervisor Doyle the county board adjourned until 7:30 p. m. E. P. BRENNAN, Co. Clk., Oneida Co., Wis.

County clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Tuesday Jan. 17, '88, 2 o'clock p. m., county board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Brown, Doyle and the chairman—3. Absent—Supervisor McIntyre.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Brown. Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that M. F. Doyle and C. C. Yawkey are hereby appointed a committee to look after the building of the bridge at Minoqua. Signed.

A. W. BROWN.

Dated this 17th day of Jan. 1888.

On motion of Supervisor Doyle the above resolution was adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor Brown. Resolved, by the county board of supervisors of Oneida county that the county clerk be and he hereby is